to live in rural isolation. With the passage of years and the increase of fanaticism, the life of the isolated Jewish agriculturalist became more and more dangerous. The frequency of persecution uprooted him time after time from his previous home and drove him into a strange country where there was no room for him on the soil; and he was compelled to forgather with his brethren in the towns. Successive Church Councils forbade him to work in the fields on Sunday, notwithstanding the fact that he rested completely on Saturday. Finally, the Feudal idea made land-holding dependent upon military service, from which the Jew was generally excluded (the English *Assize of Arms* of 1181, for example, specifically forbade him to possess any weapons).[1] Thus, he was prevented both from holding land and tilling it, a Jewish farmer being almost as curious an anomaly, in northern Europe at least, as a Jewish monk would have been.

In the towns, the Jews were at the beginning mainly artisans, as they have remained to the present day in those countries where fewer restrictions have been placed upon their economic life. In Roman Egypt, the boatmen were predominantly Jews. In Sicily (as in Salonica, down to our own day) they were the porters and stevedores. In Germany and northern Italy, they were expert miners. In Imperial Rome they had been represented in all walks of life, from painters down to

pedlars. Throughout the Middle Ages, we find Jewish craftsmen and Jewish trade-gilds—those of the weavers,

[1] Not that the Jews entirely lost their martial qualities, even under these circumstances. They frequently served, in Spain, both in the Christian and in the Moorish forces; they assisted in the defence of Naples in 537, of Worms in 1201, of Pernambuco in 1654, etc.

With the removal of mediaeval disabilities, professional Jewish soldiers began to be found. Fifteen Jewish officers served under Wellington at Waterloo; and many Jewish soldiers have since attained high rank (e.g. General Giuseppe Ottolenghi, Italian Minister of War in 1902-3, or General Sir John Monash, who commanded the Australian forces in France during their smashing victories in 1918).